## IMPRACHMENT.

The Last Act in the Great Farce.

The Second and Third Articles Voted Upon.

## ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT SINE DIE.

The Names of the Seven Republican Senators Still on the Roll of Honor.

Mr. Johnson Congratulated by His Friends.

Edwin M. Stanton Gives Up the War Department.

General Thomas Finally Secretary of War Ad Interim.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868. Proceedings in the Court Yesterdny-The Adjournment Sine Die.

peachment, after a hard struggle, died to-day. With some kicks and splurges and with one desperate effort to retain its lease of life, it yielded up the ghost to be buried, it is hoped, as soon as possible by the Managers, who are supposed to be the under-takers in this instance, and the chief mourners after Old Ben Wade. Well informed people believed last evening that a motion to postpone would be intro-duced and certainly carried, and the impression was confirmed this morning when the radical cancus, which had been in conference over an hour, decided upon voting for an adjournment of four weeks.

A great many persons who expected to see the last of impeachment were in the galleries of the Senate chamber early, and when the proceedings began the mal scene so often described of a showy and crowded company was presented. The diplomatic fairly full to overflowing. Mr. Williams moved in mediately after the assembling of the court that the order adopted the last day for reading and voting on the articles of impeachment be rescinded. This gave occasion for a good deal of voting, and before a moved to adjourn until June 23, which exactly confirmed the statement about a Your weeks' postponement mentioned in the anorning. The vote on this motion was a tie, so the Chief Justice declared it lost, and then came a otion from Senator Williams to proceed with the voting on the second article of impeachment. This second article has been looked upon as a formidable one, as the next in importance after the eleventh id curiosity was awakened to see if any one of the amous seven Senators would change his vote, as some over sanguine people predicted might occur. The vote was taken in silence, every Senator who voted guilty on the last occasion voting guilty on this. When it came to the turn of Ross to declare his opinion of Andrew Johnson there was a good deal of anxious expectancy, and when he pronounced the words "not guilty" a ver-audible sigh of relief breathed through the audience The vote on the third article was of the same com plexion as that on the second, and the impeacher satisfied that all the rest would be simi larly passed upon, and not caring to gratify the Presiit and the anti-impeachers by a clean and resularly recorded acquittal on all the articles, resolved to waive a vote on eight of them and ad-

Before the vote was taken on the motion to adleft the galleries, convinced that no verdict would be rendered on the articles and that a postponemen was inevitable. In fact the entire audience became of this opinion after the proceedings of the morning and the motion to vote on the second article took everybody by surprise. When the proposition to ad-journ sine die was carried the general expression on the faces of those present was that of genuine relief and satisfaction, and the galleries were emptied very quickly by the best contented audience that has

visited the Capitol in a long time. Scenes at the White House-The President

Congratulated-Meeting of the Cabinet. Throughout the whole day the White House has been remarkably quiet. The excitement that reigned all over the city died away at the gates of the Presidential Mansion. There were fewer persons than usual wandering over the grounds or applying to inspect the pariors. Several French naval officers approached the front entrance to the mansion about noon and inquired if the building was open to pub lie inspection. When answered in the affirmative they entered with a reverential air and viewed with These officers expressed unfeigned astonishment at the air of serenity and peace that pervaded the resierful a nation on the day that the representatives of the people were about to decide whether their ruler should be deposed from his exaited posi-tion or be thoroughly vindicated and continue to exercise his high prerogatives. They fully expected to see the White House surrounded by a furbulent mob, swayed by all the contending passions incident to a time of great civil commotion.
Within a few minutes of twelve o'clock the meni-

went on in the same regular order observed on other Cabinet days. The carriages of the Cabinet Ministers drove up to their accustomed places, the Ministers ascended to the room where the President awaited them, and when the exact moment arrived for the commencement of business the meeting was opened and the matters selected for consideration were laid

When the Cabinet officers arrived they found the President in a calse and undisturbed frame of mind. He met them at the door of his effice and greeted them in a cheerful and cordini manner. No trace of care or anxiety showed itself in his smiling face, but every lineament beamed with confidence that the cause of justice would come forth from its severe trial to-day triumphant and unsulized. Preparations had been made to obtain intelligence from the Court by telegraph. A mounted orderly was posted at the tale. graph office; every haportant action of the Court was egraphed to the office in Willard's Hotel and was Carried with all haste by the orderly to the White A cuse. The first despatch, announcing the motion Senator Williams to rescind his resolution to bevoting on the eleventh article first, was received few minutes before one o'clock and immediately faker into the Cabinet. The arrival of the telegrams was and ost constant from that time until the Court adjourned. The members of the Cabinet all remained and the business of the day was fineach dispatch was opened and read the deep micwas made manifest by the loud and animated tone the conversation. When the votes on the second and their articles were an nounced the evidences of high good humor that were beard to proceed from

the dignified assembly baid plane's that the float dis-

solution of the grand impeachment bugbear was anticipated. Before the verdict on the second articie was known a great interest was expressed in the way that Senator Ross would vote. It was plain to be seen that everybody was uncertain as to how Mr. Ross intended to act on the remaining ten articles, but when the telegram arrived stating that Ross "had voted all right," which was considered to be important account. the remaining ten attended to be important enough to send to the President, although a few minutes more would have given the whole vote, the gratification afforded by the little scrap of intelligence was perfectly evident. When it was at length announced that the High Court of Impeachment had adjourned without day the habitual dignity and reserve of the Presidential Mansion was slightly unbent, and officers, clerks, ushers and messengers all united in a subdued but heartfelt interchange of congratulations. The officers of the staff and the private secretaries The officers of the staff and the private secretaries suspended their duties, the clerks left their papers, and Mr. Cushaw, the usually self-possessed usher at the President's door, left his post for once to join in

the general rejoicing.

From this time until a late hour to-night the friends of the President crowded to the White House to congratulate him on his vindication. All were received by Mr. Johnson with his usual dignified though cor-dial greeting. Not a word of exuitation or an ex-pression of triumph escaped him; nothing that could be construed into the dark designs which the radicais have been accustomed to predict would be carried into execution in the event of his acquittal. When asked if he intended to take any measures to expel Mr. Stanton, now that the Senate has acquiesced in his removal, he replied that he thought no harsh measures would be necessary. Mr. Stanton, he thought, would appreciate his true position and would retire voluntarily. To the question of whether he would now have any change in his Cabinet, he gave his usual diplomatic reply, nothing would be done in haste; he could not say what course he would pursue at this time. Among the first to call upon the President were Mr. Stanbery, Judge Nelson and Colonel Cooper; and after the adjourn ment of Congress a large number of Senators and Representatives called upon him.

A Delegation of Democratal Members of Con-

gress Visit the President.

Soon after eight o'clock this evening delegations of democratic members of both Houses of Congress called upon the President to congratulate him upon his acquittal. They came in dozens, until finally, before the President's private office was thrown before the President's private office was thrown open to them, the ante-room was crowded. Among those present were Senators Doolittle, Davis, Hendricks and Dixon, and Representatives Getz, Morgan, Burr, Van Trump, Trimble, Boyer, Ross, Phelps, Nott, Axtell, Glossbrenner, Kerr, Johnson, Brooks, Sitgreaves, Eldridge and ex-Congressman Voorhees. When the doors were thrown open they all passed into the President's office in a body, and each one result of the impeachment. The President seemed unusually pleased to meet his friends, and had a cheerful reply for every one. It was noticeable that the Senators and Congressmen seemed more elated and enthusiastic than did the President, though elated and entusiastic tinin did the Fresident, though his face wore a continuous smile. Some of the Senators and members shook Mr. Johnson by both hands, saying, "God bless you; I am glad you have triumphed at last, Mr. President," to which he quietly replied, "Thank you." Just as the Congres delegation was about to depart Postmaster General Randall arrived and hastened into the President's room to congratulate him. Then came large numbers of citizens, all of whom were admitted to shake hands with the President. There were three or four ladies present, among them Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, who engaged the President some time in pleasant conversation. Up to ten o'clock the callers of all ranks and conditions continued to come and go, and everybody seemed pleased at the result of the day's businssa in Congress.

In the early part of the evening the expeciations of the President were realized by the arrival of a communication from the distinguished radical War Minister. It had been so long since any message from this great man had crossed the threshold of the Executive Mansion that the character of the document was readily suspected. On opening the envelope the President found the following letter:—

envelope the President found the following letter:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 26, 1863.

SIR—The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President "has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim," having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting on the articles of impeachment preferred against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished the charge of the War Department, and have left the same, and the books, archives, papers, and property heretofore in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major General Townsend, the senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The contents of this letter announcing Mr. Stan-

The contents of this letter announcing Mr. Stanwell be conceived, created no little excitement among regarded as a separate triumph for the President congratulations began to pour in upon him afrest tions were momentarily made to the crowd of friends that pressed forward to grasp Mr. Johnson by the hand and give him a word of good cheer.

General Thomas Congratulated. Many inquiries were made for General Lorenzo Thomas, and numbers of those present started to elicitate him on his peaceable accession to his ad interim duties. The immortal Secretary of War ad interim, General Lorenzo Thomas, is the happiest man in Washington to-night, and gives evidence o the serencly delightful condition of his mind by unceasing smiles. He has been avenged on Stanton, and to-morrow, with all the pride, pomp and cir cumstance of military ceremony, he takes possession of Stanton's vacated lodgings. Early to-day he took a stroll around the stronghold he struggled with such Quixotic philosophy to capture, and was astonished to find that four out of the eight sentinels who have been recently guarding the doors of the solaced himself with the reflection that Stanton wa growing weak in the knees, but when he heard that he inside Secretary had actually sent in his resignation to the President his joy was unconfined, and his friends were soon made acquainted with the fact that Lorenzo the Bold had triumphed, and that the country was safe.

The Allegations Against Senator Pomeroy. [From the Washington Intelligencer, May 26,] Yesterday a request was received from Major Generai J. B. Steedman to be called before the House Committee of Managers as a witness in regard to propositions of bribery in relation to the vote in the senate on the impeachment articles. General Steedman proposes to testify that Senator Pomeroy's vote for acquirtal was ofered to him for a valuable consideration specified.

A Sharp Card from Mr. Sam Ward.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer. Rejoicing for your sake that my previous communication of this date should be "crowded out by advertisements," I would say that whenever Manager Butler shall restore to the Franklin Company their stolen telegrams I will produce one dated almost immediately after the despatch I am told he has cited as referring to Secretary McChiloch, in which I say to the correspondent to whom it was addressed, "My last despatch meant that Senator Grimes is again indisposed, and may be unable to vote on Tuesday." I am aware that it is a waste of time and effort to nail lies to Manager Burler's counter; but I owe it to Secretary McChiloch to say that I have never had the faintest intimations of his financial intentions. Nor can I ciatio the honor of being a "gold gambler," although Dr. Ben Butler's application of the epithet to me might entitle me to the glory of having done "some might entitle me to the glory of having done "some might entitle me to the wart his demoniacal plot to treat our magnificent government as he failed in treating Port Pisher. SAM'L WARD. A Sharp Card from Mr. Sam Ward.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Thirty-Seventh Day.

United States Senate Chamber, Washington, May 26, 1898. | The Senate met in open session at moon. The republican Senators, however, had been in consulta-tion for a comple of hours before that time on the question whether or not the vote on impeasiment Avoild be taken to-day. The general impression throughout the city was that that question would be decised in the negative, and a lew minutes before twelve o'clock the astelligence received in the re-porters' gallery was to the effect that an agreement had been arrived at for the postponement of the vote on the remaining articles of impeachment for jour

The gallerles were filled, but from the cause indi-

cated there was not by any means the same pressure to obtain admission as there had been on the last or

casion when the vote on impeachment was expected. It was remarked that many of the spectators had furnished themselves with printed lists of the yeas and nays in order to check off the vote.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain, who invoked Divine approval on the action of the body and that their action would conduce to the best interests of all classes of the people.

The Chief Justice then took his seat as presiding officer and proclamation in the usual form was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senator WILLIAMS offered the following order:—Ordered, That the order heretofore adopted as to the

red, That the order heretofore adopted as to the freading and voting on the articles of impeachment

Senator Johnson asked as to the effect of the The CHIEF JUSTICE said that the question was in the nature of debate, and that debate was not in

the nature of debate, and that debate debate order.

Then some Senator called for the reading of the order to which this order referred.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the first business in order was to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to receive them at the bar, and that after that the course would be to read the journal of the last day's proceedings. If objections were made the order offered by Senator Williams would not be in order until both these things were done.

Senator Johnson made the necessary objections.

Then, on motion of Senator Edmunds, it was ordered that the House be notified that the Senate I now ready to proceed with the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

The Managers advanced and took their seats at the table set apart for them. Mr. Stevens was not

among them.

The President was represented by Messrs, Stanbery, Evarts and Nelson.

The House of Representatives having been anbery, Evarts and Nelson.

The House of Representatives having been announced at the bar entered in Committee of the Whole, headed by its chairman, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and attended by Mr. McPherson, clerk of the House, and Mr. Lippincott, its doorkeeper. The Speaker came among the first of the members and took his usual seat in the area. The members of the House generally filed off to the seats provided for them on the southeastern and southwestern angles of the chamber.

bers of the House generally hard to the declaration wided for them on the southeastern and southwestern angles of the chamber.

By this time every seat in the galleries was occupied, including the diplomatic gallery, where two-thirds of the seats had been vacant. Every Senator was in his seat.

The journal of last day's proceedings was read and then the resolution offered by Senator Williams again

The Journal of last day's proceedings was read and then the resolution offered by Senator Williams again came up.

Senator BUCKALEW said that if the resolution required unanimous consent for its consideration today he would object.

The CHIEF JUEPICE stated his opinion that it did, and that a single objection would lay the resolution over until to-morrow; but he would submit the question to the Senate.

The vote was taken as to whether the resolution should be received and voted on now, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 25, as follows:—

YEAS—Senators Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Comess, Cragin, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harian, Howard, Howe, Norgan, Morrill of Me., Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, byrague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Ilpion, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—38.

NAYS—Senators Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowier, Grimes, Henderson, Hendigks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Norton, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—35.

Senator Conkeling offered as a substitute for Sena-

bury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—23.

Senator Conkling offered as a substitute for Senator Willfams' resolution an order that the Senate sitting for the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, will now proceed in the manner prescribed by the rule in that behalf to vote in their order on the remaining articles of impeachment.

The vote on the amendment was taken by yeas and navs, and resulted—yeas 26, nays 28, as follows:—

lows:—
YEAS—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grinace, Henderson, Hendricka, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vi., Morton, Norton, Patterson of N. H., Fatterson of Tefili, Saulabury, Trumbull, Van Winkie, Vickers and Willey—28, NAYS—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Freilinghuyen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Nye, Fomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sharman, Sprague, Siewart, Sunner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—28.

So the amendment was rejected,
Senator Williams modified his resolution so as to
make it read, "that the several orders heretofore
adopted as to the reading and voting on the articles
of impeachment be rescinded."
Senator TRUMBULL inquired whether it was in
order to rescind an order partly executed, and what
would be the effect of that? It seemed to him not
to be in order.

would be the effect of that? It seemed to him not to be in order.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—If the Senator from Hilinois makes that a question of order the Chief Justice will submit it to the Senate.

Senator TRUMBULL—Yes, sir; I make that a ques-

tion.

Senator Doolittle objected to the resolution as out of order, and tried to make some remark in support of his objection.

The Chief Justice, after several calls to order, declared that the Senator from Wisconsin was out of order, and proceeded to state the objection made by Senator Trumbull, which he submitted to the Senate. Senator EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation.

Senator Edmunds moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation.

Cries of "No, no." The motion was rejected. Senator Trubbull stated that his objection was twofold—first, that it was out of order to undertake to rescind an order partly executed; and second, that it was a violation of the rule, which requires one day's notice to be given of a change of the rule. The question was put as to whether the objection should be sustained, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 24, nays 30, as follows:—

Yras—Senators Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fersenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morzan, Morfili of Vi., Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Sanisbury, Trumoull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Wiley—34.

NAYS—Senators Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Conness, Corbit, Cragin, Drake, Freiinghuyseo, Harian, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—34.

The resolution was then adopted.

The resolution was then adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

Senator Mobrill, of Me., moved that the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, do now adjourn till Tuesday, the 23d of June next, at twelve o'clock. The Chief Justice remarked that he had hereto-fore ruled that that motion was not in order, but the ruling was not sustained by the Senate. He would now submit the question direct to the Senate. He would now submit the question direct to the Senate once made by the Senate on a given point did not stand as the rule of the Senate until the Senate reversed it?

The CHIEF JUSTICE replied—"Undoubtedly:" but he added somewhat sarcastically, "the Chief Justice cannot undectake to say how soon the Senate will reverse its ruling." (Laughter.)

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question whether the motion was in order, and it was decided affirmatively—yeas 36, nays 18—as follows:—

YEAS—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harian, Howe, Howard, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramser, Ross, Shernan, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Villiams, Wilson, Yates—38, Nays—Senators Bayard, Buckalew, Davia, Dixon, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Fenn, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Minley, Vickers—18.

Senator Ross moved to amend the motion by providing for an adjournment, until the 1st of Sen.

Senator Ross moved to amend the motion by providing for an adjournment until the 1st of Sep-tember next. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 39—as fol-

iember next. Rejected—yeas 15, nays 39—as follows:—

YEAS—Sensiors Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessen den, Fowier, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—18.

NAYS—Senstors Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandier, Cole, Conking, Conness, Corbett, Cragie, Drake, Edminds, Ferry, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Harian, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Patterson of Tenn., Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—39.

The vote was then taken on the motion of Senator Morrill, of Me., to adjourn the court until the 23d of June next, and the motion was defeated—yeas 27, nays 27—as follows:—

Yras—Senators Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Harian, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Me., Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wisson, Yates—37.

NAYS—Senators Rayard, Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Freinghuysen, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Norton, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—27.

There being a tie vote the Chief Justice voted

Senator WILLIAMS then moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the second article of impeachment.

Senator TRUMBULL inquired whether that motion was in order?

The CHIEF JUSTICK replied that there being now no order relating to the order in which the vote on the articles should be taken, the motion was in order.

The motion was agreed to.

THE VOTE ON THE SECOND ARTICLE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, before putting the question.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, before putting the question, announced to the strangers and citizens in the galleries the necessity of observing perfect orderprofound silence. He then directed the Clerk to read the second article, which was read as follows:—

projound silence. He then directed the Cierk to read the second article, which was read as follows:

ARTICLE 2. That on said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1968, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed Marca 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Sonate of the United States, and there being it session, and without authority of law, did, with intent to violate the constitution of the United States and the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign the act aforesaid, issue and deliver to one foreign of the third states and the partners of Washington, C., Peb. 21, 1831.

Sig.—The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton basing the day been removed from once as Secretary for the Unpartners of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad tweeters, and will inacefaitly enter upon the discharge of the duffes perialning to that oftee. Mr. Stanton has been betweened to transfer to you, all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custed and other good the secretary for the Department of War; whereay and Andrew Johnson, Prandent of the United States.

did then and there commit and was guilty of a high

misdemeanor in office.

The Senate proceeded to vote on the articles, the CHIBF JUSTICE rising and putting to each Senator, as his name was called the question—"Senator—, how say you! Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article of im-

The vote progressed in perfect stillness, the most intense anxiety being manifested when the name was called of any of those republican Senators who had voted "not guilty" on the eleventh article; but one after the other of those Senators—Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle—recorded their votes in favor of acquittal. There was a murmur of relief or otherwise audible when Senator Ross voted "not guilty," but it required only one or two knocks of the gavel to restore perfect order and stillness

The vote resulted-guilty 35, not guilty 19-as fol-

lows:-Anthony, of R. I. Cameron, of Pa. Cattell, of N. J. Chandler, of Mich. Cole, of Cal. Conkling, of N. Y. Conness, of Cal. Dorbett, of Oregon. Iragin, of N. H. Irake, of Mo. dmunds, of Vt. erry, of Conn. cellinghuysen. Morrill, of Vt.
Morton, of Ind.
Nye, of Nevada.
Patterson, of N. H.
Pomeroy, of Kansas.
Ramsey, of Minn.
Sherman, of Ohlo.
Sprague, of R. I.
Stewart, of Nevada.
Summer, of Mass.
Thayer, of Neb.
Tipton, of Neb.
Willey, of W. Va.
Williams, of Oregon.
Wilson, of Mass.
Yates, of Ill. erry, of Conn.
relinghuysen, of N. J.
arian, of Iowa.
oward, of Mich.
owe, of Wis.
organ, of N. Y.
orrill, of Me.

Not Guilty-19. Bayard, of Del. Johnson, of Md.
McCreery, of Ky.
Norton, of Minn.
Patterson, of Tenn.
Ross, rep., of Kansas.
Sauisbury, of Del.
Trumbull, rep., of Ill.
Van Winkle, rep., of W.Va.
Vickers, of Md. Bayard, of Pa.

Buckalew, of Pa.

Davis, of Ky.

Dixon, rep., of Conn.

Doolittle, rep., of Me.

Fessenden, rep., of Tenn.

Grimes, rep., of Iowa.

Henderson, rep., of Mo.

Henderson, rep. of Mo.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE announced the result in these erms, and in a tone of voice showing considerable emotion:-" Thirty-five Senators have pronounced the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty; nineteen have pronounced him not guilty. Two-thirds of the Senators not having pronounced him guilty, he stands acquitted on this article."

Senator WILLIAMS moved that the vote be now taken on the third article of impeachment.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate accord-

ingly proceeded to vote on the third article, which reads as follows:-

reads as follows:—

ARTICLE 3.—That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1ses, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this:—That without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War ad interim, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and with intent to violate the constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and which said appointment so made by said Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows, that is to say:—

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 2

that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, J. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 31, 1888.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 31, 1888.)

moved from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War as interim, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that Otics. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully, yours, ANDREW JOHNSON. TO Brevet Major General LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The vote was taken in the same manner and resulted in precisely the same way as the vote on the

sulted in precisely the same way as the vote on the

not guilty 19, as follows:-Morrill, of Vt.
Morton, of Ind.
Nye, of Nevada.
Patterson, of N. H.
Pomeroy, of Kansas:
Ramsey, of Minn,
Sherman, of Ohio.
Sprague, of R. I.
Stewart, of Nevada.
Samner, of Mass.
Thayer, of Neb.
Wade, of Ohio.
Willey, of W. Va.
Williams, of Oregon.
Wilson, of Mass.
Yates, of Ill. Cameron, of Pa. Cattell, of N. J. Chandler, of Mich. of Mo. Ferry, of Co Freinghuysen, of N. J.
Harian, of lowa.
Howard, of Mich.
Howe, of Wis.
Morgan, of N. Y.
Morrill, of Me.

Not Guilty-19. Johnson, of Md.
McCreery, of Ky.
Norton, of Min.
Patterson, of Tenn.
Ross, rep., of Kansas.
Sauisbury, of Del.
Trumbul, rep., of Il.
Van Winkle, rep., of W. V
Vickers, of Md. Bayard, of Del.
Buckalew, of Pa.
Davis, of Ky.
Dixon, rep., of Conn.
Doolittle, rep., of Wis.
Fessenden, rep., of Me.
Fewler, rep., of Iowa.
Henderson, rep., of Mo.
Hendricks, of Ind.

The Chief Justice announced the result in the like language in reference to the preceding vote. ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF IMPEACIMENT

Senator WILLIAMS moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn sine die.

The vote having been taken by yeas and navs the CHIEF JUSTICE said that before announcing the vote he would remind the Senators that the Twenty-second he would remind the Senators that the Twenty-second rate provided that if impeachment should not on any article presented be sustained by the vote of two-thirds of the members present a proposal of acquittal should be entered. He added, after some interruption by the Senators, that if there were no objections the Clerk would enter the judgment of acquittal according to the rule.
Senator CONNESS, misunderstanding the proposi

tion of the Chief Justice, suggested that the rule required a vote to be taken on each article befor judgment could be entered.

The CHIEF JUSTICE assented, but said he had reference simply to those articles on which the vote

There being no objection, the Chief Justice directed a judgment of acquittal to be entered on the second, third and eleventh articles of impeachment.

The vote on adjournment sine die was then an nounced-yeas 34, navs 16, as follows:-

Anthony, rep., of R. I.
Cameron, rep., of Par.
Cattell, rep., of N. J.
Chandler, rep., of Mich.
Cole, rep., of Cal.
Conking, rep., of Cat.
Corbett, rep., of Oregon.
Cragin, rep., of N. H.
Drake, rep., of Mo.
Edmunda, rep., of Vt. Morton, rep., of Ind.
Nye, rep., of Nevada,
Patterson, rep., of N. H.
Pomeroy, rep., of Minn.
Sherman, rep., of Minn.
Sherman, rep., of R. I.
Siewart, rep., of Nevada.
Samner, rep., of Neb.
Tipton, rep., of Neb.
Tipton, rep., of Neb.
Van Winkie, rep., of W. Va.
Wade, rep., of Ohio. Ferry, rep., of Conn. Wade, rep., of Ohio.
Willey, rep., of W. Va.
Williams, rep., of Orego
Wilson, rep., of Mass.
Yates, rep., of Ill.
—16.

Bayard, dem., of Del.
Buckalew, dem., of Pa.
Davis, dem., of Ky.
Dixon, rep., of Conn.
Doollitle, rep., of Wis.
Fowler, rep., of Tenn.
Henderson, rep., of Mo.
dendricks, dem., of Ind. Johnson, dem., of Md.
McCreery, dem., of Ky.
Norton, dem., of Minn.
Patterson, dem., of Tenn
Ross, rep., of Kansas.
Saulsbury, dem., of Del.
Trumbull, rep., of Ill.
Vickers, rep., of Md.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE then declared, at ten minutes before two o'clock, that the Senate, sitting as a Court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Joi articles of impeachment stood adjourned without day, without any perceptible manifestation of feeting on the part of the spectators.

The curtain thus fell on the last act of Impeach

ment. The members of the House then returned to their chamber and the galleries were in a few minutes almost deserted.

The Senate in Legislative Ser he President pro tem, having assumed the chai-legislative session, a motion to adjourn was vote:

own.
A number of petitions, &c., were presented, and riday of each week was by resolution set apart for e-consideration of bills relative to the District of folumbia.
In Other archive's DINNER PARTY—PERSONAL EX-

Mr. ANTHONY rose to a personal explanation. He said the Chair would bear nim witness that he had seldon made explanations of a private character, and he would not do it now but that his name had been improperly brought before the public in consection with that of another person of high character by a Washington newspaper that ought to know better. That paper had stated that he had recently dined with the Chief Justice, with whom he had afterwards been eloseted for over three hours, and who had piled him with arguments against the conviction of the President. He would not express one opinion as to the magnitude of the off-noe of a Senstor dining with the Uniof Justice,

gor as to whether it be a crime to consult with an officer whose constitutional duty it is to preside over such trials, but he would say he had not had the honor of dining with the Chief Justice during this session, nor had he been closeted with that gentleman, nor had any consultation with him on the subject, nor had any arguments been addressed to him from that source. He had been a journalist for a very long period, and knew the vexations and troubles incident to that profession and the difficulty very long period, and knew the vexations and troubles incident to that profession and the difficulty of verifying statements of fact. He knew that with the utmost painstaking and the best intentions misstatements of fact would occur, and he was, therefore, quick to extend to others that charitable construction which he had so often desired for himself; but for a statement so utterly without foundation there was no excuse, and, holding the profession as he did in high honor and esteem, he feit bound to condemn that kind of journalism which penetrates into dining rooms and listens at keyholes, that seasons personality with calumny and adds falsehood to malignancy.

rooms and listens at keyholes, that seasons personality with calumny and adds falsehood to malignancy.

Mr. Willey rose to personal explanation, and, saying that he only felt called upon to notice the matter because it might be inferred from his silence that there was some truth in the report which had connected his name with that of the last speaker as having been in conference with the Chief Justice on the subject of the trial, he pronounced it utterly untrue, and not only so, but he knew of no Senator who had had any such conference. There had been no conversation between them nor overtures from one to the other since the trial commenced further than accidental meeting in the corridor and saying, "How do you do?"

Mr. Johnson made a further personal explanation, for the purpose, he said, of doing justice to others. On the evening when the Senate was in deliberation upon the case of the President, he having expressed a desire during the recess for the company of Mr. Henderson—as the reporter understood him]—that Senator replied that he had been invited to go in the carriage with the Chief Justice and Mr. Sprague. The Chief Justice then invited him (Mr. Johnson) to be one of the party, and they rode together to Sixth street in an open barouche, whereupon the Chief Justice very politely asked him to stay and dine, the Senate having adjourned until half-past seven o'clock. He was obliged to decline, however, on account of engagements at home. The honorable member from Missouri (Mr. Henderson), however, said he, having no family now (laughter, in which Mr. Henderson joined), was able to accept, and I take it for granted that he dined with him. The next morning, or, as I think, that day, from this Senate Chamber a journalist, who induges in a sporting magazine, writes home, either by mail or by telegram, that on that day there dined with the Chief Justice the honorable member from Illinois — Mr. TRUMBULL—I havn't dined with him for a

by mail or by telegram, that on that day there dined with the Chief Justice the honorable member from lillinots —

Mr. TRUMBULI—I havn't dined with him for a year.

Mr. Jonnson, continuing—The honorable member from Maine, who sits furthest from me (Mr. Fessenden); the honorable member, I think, from Tennessee (Mr. Fowler) on the other side of the chamber, the honorable member from Missouri, and myself, and the subject of consideration was not only the disposition to be made of impeachment, but the necessity of looking to the public good and of organising a new party. Mr. Johnson proceeded to ridicule the idea of a new party being there formed, unless, he said, it was a comfortable dinner party. (Laughter.) Men who indulge in such stander should receive the reproof of all honorable men, and should never be suffered to pollute this chamber by their presence. What the opinions of the Chief Justice are in relation to impeachment, or what reasons led him to adopt them, if he had any decided opinions, he (Mr. Johnson) did not know; he had his own, and had no desire to consult the Chief Justice about them, and he was satisfied that the other Senators referred to had no consultation with him and would not have sought or permitted any with a view to influence their judgment. A paper here in our midst, Mr. Johnson confluence, deliced by one of the officers of this body—a gentleman of whom I do not desire to speak unkindly, because he has always, as far as I know, spoken kindly of me—has assailed with a bitterness that I have never seen equalled the members of the Senate, and has denounced the body in advance if they dared to pronounce the President, not guilty of these charges. They have dared to do it, and whatever may be the excited feeling of the hour, without meaning to call in question the rectitude of the Senators who have differed from me, I have no doubt that hereafter—and a hereafter soon to come—probably a judgment will be pronounced at last to the extent of saying that what they did they did from a conscientio

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1808. The House met at eleven o'clock.

PETITION FOR ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE DUTIES. Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the workers in the paper factories, in the Pascal Iron Works, in the glass works, in the Harrison Boiler Works and in the Howard Machine Works, and of ther citizens of Philadelphia, asking for additiona protective duties, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BAYTL Mr. CHANLER. (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution lirecting the President to inform the House why a ompetent naval force was not cruising in the neigh-orhood of Port au Prince, Hayti, to protect the flag bornood of Port an Prince, Hayts, to protect the mag and citizens of the United States from insult and outrage on the part of the government of Hayts, in the last revolution there reported by telegraph; also tendering the thanks of the House to the British Admiral, Phillemon, for his conduct in rendering Idulral, Phillemon, 101
nuch protection.
Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., moved the reference
Mr. Washburne, to the Committee on Foreign

Affilies.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the reference, as tending only to delay where there should be no delay.

The SPEAKER intimated that it was not usual to asserted the control of the control

only to delay where their should be as the street of the pass resolutions of thanks without their being reported from the proper committee.

Mr. Washburne said he had no objection to the first part of the resolution, but the second part should certainly go to a committee.

Mr. Charler signified his willingness that that course should be taken, and accordingly the resolution calling for information was agreed to, and the resolution of thanks to Admiral Phillemon was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Infracament investigation—the wooley contempt case.

The Sergerant-at-arms here appeared at the bar of the House and announced that in obedience to the order of the House he had in his custony Charles W. Wooley, the witness who had refused to testify before the impeachment Managers.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., desired that the Speaker should ask the witness whether he was now ready to testify fully and fairly all that may be asked of him.

Mr. Eldradge, (dem.) of Wis., insisted that that was Mr. Eldradge, (dem.) of Wis., insisted that that was the hadren. The gnestion was

of him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., insisted that that was not the proper course to be taken. The question was not whether the witness was now prepared to answer, but whether he had any excuse to offer of the conduct of which a complaint was made against

the conduct of which a complaint was made against him.

The SPEAKER directed the Clerk to read some precedents bearing on the question.

Mr. BUTLER, adopting the suggestion of the Speaker in conformity with the precedent, offered the following:

Resolved, that Charles W. Wooley, now in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms on an attachment for a contempt in rejusing or neglecting obedience to the summons requesting him to appear and testify before the Committee of the House, he now arraigued at the bar of the House and that the Speaker evopound to him the following interregations:

"What excuse have you for rejusing to testify before the select committee of the House?"

"Are you now ready to appear before the said committee and asswer such proper questions as shall be put to you by said committee?"

Mr. WOOLKY, the witness, to the Speaker—May I

"Are you now reasy to appear before the said committee."

Mr. Woolky, the witness, to the Speaker—May I not be heard in my own defence?

The Speaker—After the House has adopted the recolation the Chair will hear the person at the bar. The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, addressing the witness, said;—Umries W. Wooley, in accordance with the order of the House, I propound by you for refusing to testify before the committee of Managers of the House, in pursuance of a summons saived upon you? Are you now ready to appear before said committee und answer such proper destance as may be not to you by said committee.

Mr. Woolky, the witness—I am charged, Mr. Speaker, with being in contempt. I wish to submit this paper to the House.

The Speaker, with being in contempt. I wish to submit this paper to the House.

be read by the Clerk.

The paper was read, as follows:

To the Honorable House of Explains (Allyks of the United States).

Custers Wi Wooley respectfully present that he was, off the creating of yesterday, the fifth inst, he were the hours of the creating of yesterday, the fifth inst, he were the hours of the creating of yesterday, the fifth inst, he were the hours of the creating of yesterday, the fifth inst, he were the hours of the creating of yesterday, the fifth inst, he were the hours of

of said resolution the said report is reterred as of sajectication made against him, and without an to examine the same he is unable to answer the protesting, therefore, that he has in nothing to any contempt of this honorrable body, but has de self in regard thereto with proper courtesy, and fully answered all inquiries of him by the dangers in regard to those matters with the in which said committee was charged by the Hous submits that he be allowed such reasonable the House may seem proper and just to examine as consult with counsel, in order that he may submit plicit and suitable answer in the premises.

C. W.

Subscribed and swore to before me, this 2:th day of May, 1882.—Thomas J. WILLIAMS, Justice of the Peace.

The Speaker said that the answer of the witness was not before the House.

Mr. BUTLER submitted that that was no answer, but an argument evading the question, and trining to the House as well as to the committee.

Mr. Eldring moved that a copy of the report of the Managers be furnished to the witness, and that he have until twelve o'clock to-morrow to answer. He argued that the witness should be informed as to the distinct and particular questions which he was charged with having refused to answer.

Mr. Garffield, (rep.) of Ohio, wished to obtain information to determine his own course. He wanted the Managers to tell the House what it was they desired the witness to answer, and let the House judge of its propriety. He hoped that no American citizen would be compelled to answer any or all questions which the the committee might propound, but only proper questions pertaining to the matter under examination. He repeated that he thought it to be due the House that the committee should tell what the question is.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply to Mr. Garfield, merely de-

questions pertaining to the matter under examination. He repeated that he thought it to be due the House that the committee should tell what the question is.

Mr. Butler, in reply to Mr. Garfield, merely desired to say there seemed to be some misapprehension in the minds of gentlemen, first, as to the power of the House; secondly, as to the privilege of witnesses, and third, the course which in the judgment of the Managers it was proper for the House to take. In the first place the witness was required to answer any proper question, but he by no means conceded that the House had not a right to ask any question for the purposes of the investigation. The only party that could judge of the propriety of the question was the committee of the House, subject to the order of the House. It was not for the witness to answer or not. The judgment must be with the committee, and, therefore, any question may be asked and only be answered by the witness in a given manner. He cannot refuse to answer, or answer according to his own way. The gentleman from Wisconsin said that a witness could not be bound to driminate himself. In 1867 a witness put himself upon this privilege, in the case of bribery as to the Tariff act, and Congress passed a law that it should be no excuse to any witness that his answer might tend to criminate himself, and that he should never be indicted as to the subject matter of which he might be inquired of. Under that law Floyd, the defaulting. Secretary of War, escaped indictment. Therefore, in 1863, Congress altered the law so as to provide that while the party may be indicted, his answer shall not be put in evidence, and no new testimony which he may give could be produced against him. The gentleman from Wisconsin asked that a copy of the report be given to the witness with the question he refused to answer. Did not the witness know what he refused to answer to lid not refuse to answer.

been treated.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., moved that Mr. Eidridge's resolution be laid upon the table, and this was agreet to—yeas 93, nays 29.

Mr. BOUTWELL then offered the following resolu-

Was agreed to—yeas 93, nays 29.

Mr. Boutwell then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House again propose to C. W. Wooley the questions contained in the resolution this day which was adopted, and that the said Wooley be informed that the House requires definite and explicit answers to the questions propounded to be made forthwith.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and the question being taken was decided in the negative—yeas 28, nays 83.

Pending the consideration of the resolution the House as a committee of the whole proceeded to the bar of the Senate. They returned to the hall at two o'clock, when Mr. Washburne, of Ill., reported that the committee, according to the order of the House, had attended the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of Andrew Johnson; that the President had been acquitted on the second and that the court had adjourned sine die without acting on the remaining articles.

The SPEAKER announced the preceding question to be on the resolution of Mr. Boutwell.

Mr. ELDRIDGE rose to a question of order that by the adjournment of the Co. to Impeachment sine die and the order to enter judgment of acquittal, the Committee of Managers, by this course, is dissolved, and that, therefore, they have no further right to examine witnesses nor the right to make privileged motions or to perform any other duties.

The SPEAKER stated as the point of order of the gentleman that by the adjournment of the court sine die the witness at the bar was discharged. He had made the point with reference to the resolution of the court sine die the witness at the bar was discharged. He had made the point with reference to the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that all special powers of the Managers had ended with the adjournment size dies of the court, and that they are therefore no Managers of the House, and a question of contempt of the authority of the House, and any gentleman from Massachusetts was in order.

Chair to decide questions of coherence.

Mr. Van Trump, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that the
pending resolution referred to the future action of pending resolution referred to the future action of the committee.

The SPEAKER repeated that it was for the House to

pending resolution referred to the future action of the committee.

The SPEAKER repeated that it was for the House to determine the question.

Mr. BLAINE, trep. of Me., said that the Managers must remain in existence as a committee until the House ordered their discharge. The Senate could not by any action discharge them.

The SPEAKER repeated that this was not the proper time to test the question. The question of contempt did not involve the question whether the Managers were in existence or not.

Under the operation of the previous question Mr. Boutweil's resolution was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 28.

The SPEAKER then, by order of the House, asked Mr. Wooley, first:—"What excuse have you for not answering the questions propounded to you by the Managers." And second:—"Are you now ready to appear before the Managers and answer such proper questions as may be asked by them?"

Mr. Wooley then hunded in a written answer, in which he said, as to the first question, he was summoned to appear before the Managers on Sunday, the 17th of May, by a process sent by the Managers. On the following day he telegraphed to the chairman that he was at Willard's Hotel, in this city. On Tuesday, the 19th, he was served with a summons signed by the Speaker of the House, and thereupon forthwith obeyed the mandate and appeared before the Managers on the 20th, and was subjected to examination and required to report for a further examination and required to report for a further examination of his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States, entitled to by Dr. Bliss. The respondent further said that the Managers, in the course of their examination, had transcended the powers conferred upon them by the House, and in violation of his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States, entitled to protection under the constitution and the laws. Mr. Wooley says that he submitted to the Anagers a protest on the 21st of May, in which he stated that he was ready and willing at all times to yield obedience to Congressional authori

on him.

To the second question, "Are you now ready te spear before the committee and answer each proper question." Mr. Wooler replies that he is, protesting and asseverating again that he was in no way connected with an association or combination having for its object corrupt influences relative to the President of the United States on the articles of impeachment; and he also solvenily asseverates and protest that no money was drawn or held by him, or subject to his anthority or control, or used by him in connecting with the trial.

THE COMMITTEE OF IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS CONTINUED.

Mr. BUTLER said:—In order that there might be po misunderstanding upon this subject, in order that there might be real there might be no doubt whether the House desired the investigation to be continued for the ends of public justice, no matter how pure or correct the transaction inquired into, and in order to meet all objections, he submitted the following resolu-

Resolved. That the Managers, as a committee, be empowered and directed to continue the investigation ordered by the resolution of the House of the 18th 18th, with all the owners and rights conferred thereby, and to make such full towestigation as will determine the irruin of the matters and things as set forth to the presente to the said resolution.

Mr. Eldbuttour said the Managers admitted by this resolution that they had no longer any right to act as Managers. They could not, therefore, introduce the resolution any more than other members. A single objection for this reason would prevent its introduction.

SPEAKER overruled the objection,

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE